



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

STOVE PLATES

Throughout the greater part of the eighteenth century iron stoves were made in Eastern Pennsylvania at the various furnaces, particularly throughout the section of Chester, Bucks and Lancaster counties, occupied by the Pennsylvania-German settlers. These stoves were constructed of iron plates decorated with relief designs, principally of a biblical character. Stove plates frequently bore the date of casting and the name of the iron founder and were often embellished with figures of conventionalized tulips, hearts, figure scenes and inscriptions. Among the biblical subjects illustrated were Cain and Abel, Joseph and Potiphar's wife, David and Goliath, Adam and Eve, The Miracle of Cana, etc. The two rectangular plates forming the sides of the stoves usually measured about two feet and were generally more highly decorated than the other parts.



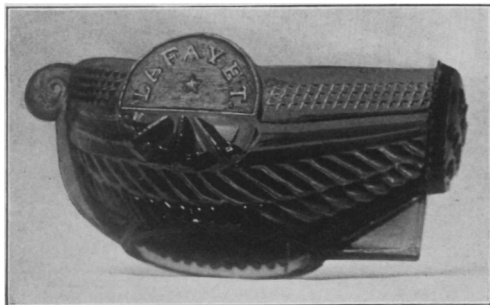
IRON STOVE PLATE
Eastern Pennsylvania, Eighteenth Century

There are in the Museum collection several interesting examples of these stove plates, which have been recently arranged at the Eastern end of the North Corridor with the other collections of iron work. A stove plate of this character, made by Thomas Rutter, in 1763, is here shown.



HISTORICAL GLASSWARE

One of the most interesting discoveries relating to the history of industrial art in the United States is the fact that pressed glass was made in this country as early as 1827, and the claim has been made that the process of pressing glass



SALT CELLAR OF PRESSED GLASS
Made at Sandwich, Mass., about 1827

in molds, by means of machinery, was an American invention. Until quite recently, all examples of old pressed glass found in this country were believed by collectors to have been made in England, but evidence has recently been obtained to show that the majority of these pieces were produced at certain glass factories in the United States between the year above mentioned and 1840. Among these interesting objects is a salt cellar pressed in the shape of a steamboat and evidently designed as a souvenir of the visit of General

Lafayette to the United States in 1824. This design was made both in dark blue and clear glass, and a generation ago was exceedingly popular through the